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EC82-1726 Information on Clarke-McNary Trees

Bill Lovett

Bruce Bolander

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, bbolander1@unl.edu

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Information On CLARKE-Mc NARY TREES

Species Available

Prices

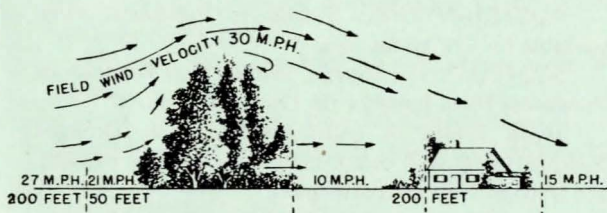
Ground Preparation

Planting Directions

Cultivation and Care

Suggested Windbreak Layout

Where Help is Available



Windbreaks reduce wind currents: Part of the air current is diverted over the top of the trees and part of it filters through the trees. Farmstead, livestock, and wildlife windbreaks should be relatively dense and wide to give maximum protection close to the trees. Field, orchard, and garden-type windbreaks need not be so wide and dense.

How a Windbreak Works

by

Bill Lovett

Tree Improvement Forester

and Bruce Bolander

Tree Distribution Manager



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the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Leo E. Lucas, Director of Cooperative Extension Service, University of Nebraska, Institute of Agriculture and Natural Resources.

SPECIES AVAILABLE

Following is a list of trees and shrubs available for windbreak and woodlot planting. Applications will be approved in the order of their return until the stock is exhausted. **EACH SPECIES AVAILABLE ONLY IN MULTIPLES OF 100.**

EVERGREENS

REDCEDAR: Ideal for windward row of belt or single or double row planting. Very hardy. Drought resistant. Dense, close to ground foliage. Recommended for the eastern half of Nebraska.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN JUNIPER: Slower growing than redcedar, more compact. Retains green color year round. Somewhat less susceptible to cedar-apple rust. Recommended for the western half of Nebraska.

PONDEROSA PINE: Native. Rapid growing when well established.

AUSTRIAN PINE: Similar to Ponderosa pine. Suitable for Christmas tree.

SCOTCH PINE: Shorter needled than Austrian or Ponderosa Pine. Suitable for Christmas tree.

JACK PINE: A short needled pine. Drought tolerant when well established. Adaptability in western third of Nebraska unknown.

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE: Slow growing, dense. Especially desirable as inside row of windbreak.

BROADLEAF TREES

SIBERIAN ELM: Rapid growing, drought resistant.

HACKBERRY: Native. Does best in deep, fertile soils. Growth limited on high, dry western site.

HONEYLOCUST: Thornless. Well adapted to difficult western sites.

COTTONWOOD: Fast growing on sites with ample moisture, good for quick protection.

SILVER MAPLE: Avoid dry upland sites of western Nebraska. Rapid growing.

BLACK WALNUT: Prefers fertile, well-drained soils of eastern Nebraska, and stream beds of central part of the state.

GREEN ASH: Hardy, long lived. Dense foliage. Growth limited on high, dry western sites.

SHRUBS

COTONEASTER: Wildlife and windbreak shrub. Thrives in poor and rather dry soil.

LILAC: Grows 10 to 20 feet tall. Resistant to chlorosis.

HONEYSUCKLE: Grows 10 to 12 feet tall. Excellent wildlife food.

CHOKECHERRY: Black fruit excellent for wildlife or human consumption.

NANKING CHERRY: Recommended for eastern Nebraska. Attractive bloom and excellent fruit.

AMERICAN PLUM: Suitable for erosion control, wildlife protection.

CARDINAL AUTUMN OLIVE: Good wildlife shrub.

RUSSIAN OLIVE: Variety KINGHORN. Hardy across state. Attractive foliage, dense.

SKUNKBUSH SUMAC: Dense, hardy, grows to 8 feet. Adapted to wide range of soil conditions.

PRICES

The 1981 price for Clarke-McNary trees is the same for all species.

Mailed: \$19.42/hundred, \$3.00 mailing and handling, \$.58 sales tax: Total \$23.00. Trees will be mailed starting early April. This is normally completed within a month.

Called for at Bessey Nursery: \$19.42/hundred, \$.58 tax:
Total \$20.00/100.

Orders can be picked up at the Nursery Monday-Thursday during the shipping period. Notification will be made when your order is ready.

GROUND PREPARATION

Alfalfa or grass sod, in eastern Nebraska, should be plowed the fall prior to tree planting. Follow by disking and harrowing in the spring.

For land producing corn, milo or beans, in 1976, tandem disking in the spring before planting trees generally produces as good or better soil planting conditions than plowing.

When planting in sandy soils subject to wind erosion, do not prepare the site before planting. Plant in shallow furrows, leaving the sod between the row undisturbed.

HANDLING DIRECTIONS

Get the tree from the postoffice promptly. Unwrap the box as soon as you get home and redampen the packing material. Plant immediately if possible. Trees can be held a considerable length of time in the box if placed in cold storage. If cold storage is not available trees could be left in the box for a few days if stored in a cool place, such as the basement. Many use ice cubes to provide moisture to the packing material and to help keep the trees cool. **Roots should, however, never be subjected to freezing conditions or submerged in water.**

If trees are to be held for a longer period, place them in a shaded heel-in bed by digging a sloping trench where the roots and part of the tops can be buried. Pack the soil well around the roots and keep soil moist until trees are planted. Do not carry trees with roots exposed to sun and wind while planting.

PLANTING DIRECTIONS

The job of planting can be done equally well by either machine or by hand. Most Natural Resource Districts have tree planting machines available and will contract individual plantings.

In planting by hand use a shovel or spade to make a slit in the soil. Press the blade vertically into the soil with the foot, deep enough for the root system to be in normal position. Pull shovel handle toward you then push forward. As you lift the shovel insert roots into the opening. Pack the soil firmly around the roots with your *heel*. This is easier than digging a hole and more desirable in that the tree roots do not come in contact with dry soil.

CULTIVATION AND CARE

Keep all plantings, except those in sandy lands, free of weeds and grass by clean cultivation or by use of chemicals.

Rabbits damage trees each year. Use repellents to protect trees from such damage. One very effective repellent is Arasan 42-S.

Do not allow livestock to run where trees are planted.

Plant pines 20 feet from tall, fast-growing broad-leaf trees. If the windbreak is near an old established planting of broadleaf trees, start the young trees at least 30 feet from the older trees.

WINDBREAK DESIGN

See NebGuide *How to Design a Snow, Wind Barrier*, G 74-102, available at your County Extension Office.

WHERE HELP IS AVAILABLE

Application blanks for Clarke-McNary trees are available at County Extension, NRD, and SCS Offices.

District Foresters, County Agents, Soil Conservation Service Technicians, and NRD employees can help you plan your tree planting.

Your county ASC office can advise if financial help is available on a conservation-cost sharing basis.

Your Natural Resource District may have a tree planting machine, and can usually plan, plant, and spray your new windbreak.

Additional Information

The following publications are available at your County Extension Office.

Firewood Plantations, G79-443

Wildlife Habitat Program for Private Lands, G81-553

Forestry For Wildlife Habitat Improvement, EC 81-1747

How To Design A Snow, Wind Barrier, G74-102

Drip Irrigation For Windbreaks, G80-525